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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/803,482	03/18/2004	Brett P. Monia	BIOL0003US	6288
56907	7590	11/01/2006		
ELMORE PATENT LAW GROUP 209 MAIN STREET N. CHELMSFORD, MA 01863			EXAMINER MCGARRY, SEAN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1635	
DATE MAILED: 11/01/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/803,482

Applicant(s)

MONIA ET AL.

Examiner

Sean R. McGarry

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-63 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 19-22 and 24-63 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 and 23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner:
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/27/04 11/03/05 2/24/06.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's election with traverse of Group I, claims 1-18 and 23, in the reply filed on 08/08/06 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the methods as claimed can not be performed with a materially different product and that there is not burden on the examiner to examine at least two groups since both Groups I and II would require a search of 514/44. This is not found persuasive because it is the position of the examiner that there is no error in the examiners showing that a method of treating obesity can be performed with a materially different compound. Applicant claims a method of treating obesity with an antisense and the examiner shows that obesity can be treated with the administration of a materially different compound. Applicant has not shown that the alternative suggested by the examiner is not viable as required by MPEP 806.05(h). Although the search of both Groups I and II would require a search of 514/44 it is noted that there are different consideration that are required in the different groups such a various standards for enablement, for example. The different consideration provide for the burden of examining the entire claims set, for example. Applicant is reminded of the following however:

The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and a product claim is subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be rejoined in accordance with the provisions of MPEP § 821.04. **Process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the patentable product** will be entered as a matter of right if the amendment is presented prior to final rejection or allowance, whichever is earlier. Amendments submitted after final rejection are governed by 37 CFR 1.116; amendments submitted after allowance are governed by 37 CFR 1.312.

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In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103, and 112. Until an elected product claim is found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowed product claim will not be rejoined. See "Guidance on Treatment of Product and Process Claims in light of *In re Ochiai*, *In re Brouwer* and 35 U.S.C. § 103(b)," 1184 O.G. 86 (March 26, 1996). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, Applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution either to maintain dependency on the product claims or to otherwise include the limitations of the product claims. **Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.**

Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 19-22 and 24-63 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on 8/08/06.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

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(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-6, 10-14 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Oelkers et al (The Journal of Biological Chemistry Vol. 273(41):26765-26771, 1998, cited by applicant).

Oelkers et al disclose oligonucleotides at page 26776, column 1, third full paragraph; and, second column, third full paragraph. The oligonucleotides disclosed therein contain all of the structural requirements of the claims. It is noted that the oligonucleotides were used in an assays as components of kits. The functional properties recited in the claims are not specifically disclosed in the prior art and can not be determined by the examiner since the Office does not have sufficient facilities for such an endeavor. The Office therefore properly shifts the burden to applicant to show that the compounds disclosed in the prior art do not have the capacity to functions as recited in the claims.

A REFERENCE TEACHING PRODUCT APPEARING TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL IS MADE THE BASIS OF A REJECTION, AND THE EXAMINER PRESENTS EVIDENCE OR REASONING TENDING TO SHOW INHERENCY, THE BURDEN SHIFTS TO THE APPLICANT TO SHOW AN UNOBVIOUS DIFFERENCE

“[T]he PTO can require an applicant to prove that the prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess the characteristics of his [or her] claimed product. Whether the rejection is based on inherency’ under 35 U.S.C. 102, on prima facie obviousness’ under 35 U.S.C. 103, jointly or alternatively, the burden of proof is the same...[footnote omitted].” The burden of proof is similar to that required with respect to product-by-process claims. *In re Fitzgerald*, 619 F.2d 67, 70, 205 USPQ 594, 596 (CCPA 1980) (quoting *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433-34 (CCPA 1977)).

A REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. 102/103 CAN BE MADE WHEN THE PRIOR ART PRODUCT SEEMS TO BE IDENTICAL EXCEPT THAT THE PRIOR ART IS SILENT AS TO AN INHERENT CHARACTERISTIC

Where applicant claims a composition in terms of a function, property or characteristic and the composition of the prior art is the same as that of the claim but the function is not explicitly disclosed by the reference, the examiner may make a rejection under both 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103,

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expressed as a 102/103 rejection. "There is nothing inconsistent in concurrent rejections for obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103 and for anticipation under 35 U.S.C. 102." *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255 n.4, 195 USPQ 430, 433 n.4 (CCPA 1977). This same rationale should also apply to product, apparatus, and process claims claimed in terms of function, property or characteristic. Therefore, a 35 U.S.C. 102/103 rejection is appropriate for these types of claims as well as for composition claims.

A REFERENCE TEACHING PRODUCT APPEARING TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL IS MADE THE BASIS OF A REJECTION, AND THE EXAMINER PRESENTS EVIDENCE OR REASONING TENDING TO SHOW INHERENCY, THE BURDEN SHIFTS TO THE APPLICANT TO SHOW AN UNOBVIOUS DIFFERENCE

"[T]he PTO can require an applicant to prove that the prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess the characteristics of his [or her] claimed product. Whether the rejection is based on inherency' under 35 U.S.C. 102, on prima facie obviousness' under 35 U.S.C. 103, jointly or alternatively, the burden of proof is the same...[footnote omitted]." The burden of proof is similar to that required with respect to product-by-process claims. *In re Fitzgerald*, 619 F.2d 67, 70, 205 USPQ 594, 596 (CCPA 1980) (quoting *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433-34 (CCPA 1977)).

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

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consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-18 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farese et al (US 2004/0078836 A1), Yu et al (Circulation Vol. 100(18 Suppl.):I745, 11/02/1999), and Bennett et al (US 5,998,148).

The claimed invention is drawn to antisense compounds targeted to DGAT 1 encoding nucleic acid (SEQ ID NO: 4), which is the human sequence. The invention comprises various size limitations, chemical modifications, percent complementarity as recited in the claims and also includes the compound of claim 1 in a kit or assay devise.

Farese et al discloses that DGAT plays a fundamental role in the metabolism of cellular diacylglycerol and is important in higher eukaryotes for intestinal fat absorption, lipoprotein assembly, and fat storage in adipocytes (p[0006]). It has been taught that their invention includes methods and compositions for modulating DGAT activity including for the treatment of obesity and research, for example (p[0018]). At paragraph [0025] it is disclosed the human sequence for DGAT. It has been taught antisense molecules can be used to down-regulate expression of DGAT in cells (p[0111]). It has been taught that antisense oligonucleotides can be at least 7, at least 12 or at least about 20 nucleotides in length and also that they are usually not more that 50 and more usually not more that 35 nucleotides in length (p[0112]). It has also been taught that antisense oligonucleotides can be modified in their base, sugar and backbone for beneficial reasons and that these modifications have been taught in the art (p[0114]). Paragraph [0115] discloses various modifications such as phosphorothioate, 2'-O-

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methyl sugars, and 5-methylcytidine. Farese et al have therefore taught one in the art that there is reason to make antisense to DGAT (for research purposes and to treat disease, e.g.) and have provided various teachings such as modifications and sizes of antisense targeted to DGAT. Farese has taught that the antisense can be expressed from a vector and thus teach antisense that are RNA (p[0112]).

Yu et al have shown that the human and mouse sequences of DGAT were known and that DGAT is a key enzyme in triglyceride synthesis. Cells treated with antisense to DGAT were shown to be unable to achieve a normal fat droplet-filled adipocyte phenotype. The antisense used was expressed from a vector.

The above references do not specifically teach chimeric antisense oligonucleotides.

Bennett et al have taught general targeting guidelines at columns 3-4, for example. It has been taught to target 5'untranslated regions, start codons, coding regions, and 3'untranslated regions of a desired target, for example. It has been taught in column 5, for example, that antisense compounds are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics, for example. At column 5 it has been taught that antisense oligonucleotides 8-30 nucleotides in length are particularly preferred. At columns 6-7 it has been taught preferred antisense oligonucleotides contain modified internucleoside linkages including phosphorothioate linkages, for example. It has been taught at column 5 that antisense oligonucleotides can be RNA or DNA. At columns 7-8 it has been taught that preferred antisense oligonucleotides comprise modified sugar moieties including 2'-O-methoxyethyl. It has also been taught to modify nucleobases in antisense

oligonucleotides at column 8-9 which includes the teaching of 5-methyl cytosine and at column 10 it has been taught chimeric antisense oligonucleotides. It is taught in example 15 and in Table 1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides that contain the structure required in claim 9. All of the above referred to modification are known in the art to provide beneficial attributes to antisense oligonucleotides such as increased hybridization and nuclease protection, for example. At columns 10-24, for example it has been taught numerous "carriers" for antisense oligonucleotides. In table I it has been taught the successful targeting of those regions taught in columns 3-4 with chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE (a 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification).

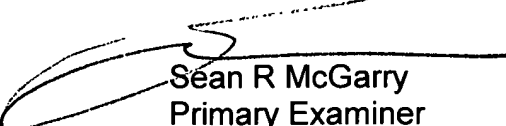
Since the prior art has taught that it would be beneficial to target DGAT in human cell and inhuman to research the role of DGAT in a biological setting and to find inhibitors to treat obesity, and since the art has suggested and demonstrated the use of antisense technology in the inhibition of DGAT, and since all of the recited modification were known and used in the antisense art at the time of invention it would have been obvious to make the claimed invention at the time of invention. It is noted that the art teaches to make antisense complementary to its target. If one in the art follows that simple guidance all the limitations of claims 11-14 would be met (see Bennett et al, column 5, for example). One would certainly place an antisense oligonucleotide in a storage tube and such would compose a "kit", for example a "kit" to perform research on DGAT activity.

The invention as a whole would therefore have been prima facie obvious to one in the art at the time the invention was made.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sean R. McGarry whose telephone number is (571) 272-0761. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th (6:00-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Paras can be reached on (571) 272-4517. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Sean R McGarry
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1635